

The Tri-Weekly Freeman.

SATURDAY : : : : : MARCH 3,

GEORGETOWN HERALD.—Our friend French of the Georgetown Herald is looking up. The last number of his paper came to us yesterday in a new and beautiful dress. This added to the ability and sprightliness with which it has always been edited will make it inferior to none of the weeklies published in the State. Success to you and your paper, friend French.

THE OPERATION OF THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN MAINE.—The Portland (Me.) Inquirer, a strong Maine law paper, thus gives its testimony to the workings of the prohibition liquor statute, in its issue of the 15th inst. It says:

"In this city the law has been almost powerless during the current municipal year, drunkenness has increased, and things are fast relapsing into their old order. This is obvious to all—nobody denies it. Nor does anybody doubt that, with the present executive machinery, the law must become a dead letter."

"By different nations every day in the week is set apart for public worship, viz.—Sunday by the Christians, Monday by the Greeks, Tuesday by the Persians, Wednesday by the Assyrians, Thursday by the Egyptians, Friday by the Turks, and Saturday by the Jews. Of course each of these "people and tongues" assign some reasons for choosing their particular day. Now, which of them is right? Why, they all say that they are right, and so they are. Public opinion "rules the roost" everywhere. But the cream of the joke is, that each one esteems the other as infidel. This is true, also—they are all infidel to one another."

Bounty Land Bill.

The new bounty land bill, for the benefit of the old soldiers, passed the Senate on the 7th of February, and the telegraph now brings us the news that it has also passed the House. If the President had not applied his veto power, it is probably already the law of the land. The following are its provisions in full:

Sec. 1. That each of the surviving commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers, or militia, who were regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned, seaman, ordinary seaman, marine, clerk, and landsman in the navy, in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged since seventeen hundred and fifteen, and each of the survivors of the militia, or volunteers, or State troops of any State or Territory, call'd into military service, and regularly mustered therein, and whose services have been paid by the United States subsequent to the eighteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and twelve, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant from the Department of the Interior for one hundred and sixty acres of land; and where any of those who have so been mustered into service and paid shall have received certificates or warrant he shall be entitled to a certificate or warrant for such quantity of land as will make, in the whole, with what he may have heretofore received, one hundred and sixty acres to each such person having served as aforesaid:

Provided, That the person so having been in service shall not receive said land warrant if it shall appear by the muster rolls of his regiment or corps that he deserted or was dishonorably discharged from service; **And provided further,** That no officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, of the militia or volunteers, who was called out for the services of any State and released by the authorities of such State to be placed in the service of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of the death of any person who, if living, would be entitled to a certificate or warrant as aforesaid under this act, leaving a widow, or, if no widow, a minor child or children, such widow, or, if no widow, such minor child or children shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land that such deceased person would be entitled to receive under the provisions of this act, if now living:

Provided, That a subsequent marriage shall not impair the right of any such widow to such warrant if she be a widow at the time of making her application; **And provided further,** That those shall be considered married who are so at the time this act shall take effect.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in case such certificate or warrant may be issued for any service less than fourteen days, except where the person shall actually have been engaged in battle, and unless the party claiming such certificate or warrant shall establish his or her right thereto by record evidence of said service.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That sail certificates or warrants may be assigned, transferred, and located by the warwarrantees, or their heirs at law, according to the provisions of existing laws regulating the assignment, transfer, and location of bounty land warrants.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That no warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be located on any public lands, except such as shall at the time be subject to sale at either the minimum or lower graduate prices.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be severally authorized to charge and receive for their services in locating all warrants under the provisions of this act the same compensation or per centage to which they are entitled by law for sales of the public lands, for each, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; the said compensation to be paid by the assignee or holders of such warrants.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act all persons now enrolled upon the invalid pension list whose pensions have been allowed under any general law or laws shall be entitled to receive if a commissioned officer, twenty-one per centum upon the amount now allowed, and non-commissioned officers and privates forty-two per centum on the amount now allowed or paid under existing laws.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act as far as the bounty land laws heretofore passed by Congress shall be extended to Indians, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said Indians had been white men.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the wives of officers and soldiers of the Revolution ary war be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the benefits of this act shall be applied to and enbrace those who served as volunteers at the invasion of Plattsburgh, in September, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall apply to the chaplains who served with the army in the several wars of the country.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall be applied to those who served as volunteers at the attack on Lewis town, in Delaware, by the British fleet, in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve—fifteen.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That each of the surviving officers and privates who in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged performed military service against the public enemy, though not regularly called into service of the United States, and the widows and children of such officers and privates as are dead, shall be entitled to all the benefits of the first and second sections of this act.

Democratic Meeting.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Daviess county, held at the Court House in Owensboro, on Monday, 19th inst., MERCER J. WHAYNE was appointed Chairman, and CLAYTON MCCLARY Secretary.

A committee appointed to draft resolutions reported the following:

Whereas, the people of a republican government, with whose consent anything can be done, and without whic peace nothing can be done, and whose privilege no less than duty it is to conduct through public meetings whatever is impudent in the ir representations, and approve whatever is scandalous; and whereas our political horizon is at present particularly dark and threatening, believing as we do that the next general election will be contested between republicans and anti-republicans. If the Democrats to whom the country has always turned for success in extremities stand firm united, they can still triumph; but if they waver and the enemy assist to put in power a party whose first and governing principles are bigoted intolerance, their very first will be to tear a rock from the foundation of our constitution which they can never replace, and in no long time cause the crumbling of the mighty tower of strength, to which not only thirty millions of Americans look for the protection of their political and religious rights, but to which the pressed and down-trodden of every nation look with bright and glowing hope. Therefore:

Resolved, That the Democrats of Daviess will stand firm to our Democratic principles and in uniting throughout the circumstances that time may develop; the more trying the times the warmer our devotion, and if need be pledge our lives our fortunes and our sacred honor to the cause of political and religious freedom.

Resolved, That we believe the foreigner cannot consistently with reason and right be deprived of a voice in our government, and at the same time taxed to support the same. But we do believe that the naturalization laws should be so ordered as to begin his time of probation, that he may become more thoroughly imbued with the principles and spirit of our institutions.

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